

diseases. * * * D-O-D when brought to steam or vapor and inhaled will kill the bacteria and poison in the nasal ducts, throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs, thereby giving almost immediate relief from Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Grippe, Headache and Influenza. By killing the poison which causes these diseases, nature will quickly restore the affected parts to normal strength. * * * Diabetes * * * Shingles * * * Barbers Itch * * * Dandruff * * * Asthma * * * continue until recovery is complete. * * * heal all kinds of skin diseases * * * diabetic gangrene * * * stomach troubles," were false and fraudulent, in that by reason of the said statements the article purported to be a cure for the said diseases, disorders, and symptoms, whereas it contained no ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed.

On July 15, 1923, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Secretary of Agriculture*

12771. Adulteration and misbranding of prepared mustard. U. S. v. 63 Barrels of Prepared Mustard. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 18595. I. S. No. 15092-v. S. No. E-4805.)

On April 18, 1924, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 63 barrels of prepared mustard, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., consigned March 25, 1924, alleging that the article had been shipped by J. P. Smith & Co., from New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Barrel) "48 Gallon Prepared Mustard Compound Mustard Seed Mustard Bran, Turmeric Spices Salt & Vinegar."

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in that a substance, added mustard bran, mixed and colored in a manner whereby damage or inferiority was concealed, had been mixed and packed with the said article so as to reduce, lower, or injuriously affect its quality and strength and had been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statement appearing in the labeling, "Prepared Mustard," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, and for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On May 8, 1924, Helwig & Leitch, Baltimore, Md., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$900, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that it be relabeled to show its content of mustard bran.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

12772. Adulteration of coal-tar color. U. S. v. 102 Pounds of Coal Tar. Decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 14815. I. S. Nos. 4493-t, 4494-t. S. No. C-2981.)

On April 23, 1921, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 102 pounds of coal-tar color, at Tyler, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped by the W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo., September 14, 1920, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Texas, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Can) "W. B. Wood Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo. Complies With All Requirements Quality Color Warranted * * * Number 10 Contents Red" (or "Number 1010 Contents Purple").

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that sodium chloride and sodium sulphate had been mixed and packed with and substituted wholly or in part for the said article, and for the further reason that it contained an added poisonous or deleterious ingredient, arsenic, which might render such article injurious to health.